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A New Species of the Genus *Cirolana* from Hachijojima, Izu shoto*

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漁獲物を食害するスナホリムシの一新種

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東京都伊豆諸島八丈島で、漁獲した魚を食害する「ホヤ」と呼ばれるスナホリムシがいる。また、現地ではこの食害のことを「ホヤツクライ」と言葉で呼んで嫌っている。この動物はニセスナホリムシ *Cirolana harfordi* と考えられてきたようであるが、付属肢の形態等から新種であることが判明し、*Cirolana avida* として記載した。本新種とニセスナホリムシ *Cirolana harfordi* とは（１）体型がより細いこと、（２）第二触角の鞭の数が少ないこと、（３）オス第二腹肢の交尾針が長いこと、（４）腹尾節後端が丸いこと、（５）胸部基板が顕著に突出していないこと等で区別される。また、本新種はオーストラリア及び南日本から知られている *Cirolana australiense* Naylor にも類似しているが（１）オスの第二腹肢の交尾針先端に毛の無いこと、（２）腹尾節後端が丸いこと、（３）第一胸肢各節内縁に剛毛が少ないこと、（４）第一胸肢長節内側に突出が無いこと、（５）胸部基板が顕著に突出していないこと等で区別される。

A new species of the genus *Cirolana* is to be reported in the present paper. This species is harmful to the captured fishes, and has been named "Hoya" among the fishermen of Hachijojima, Izu shoto, Tokyo Prefecture.

Cirolana avida sp. nov.

(Jap. name : Hoya-sunahorimushi, new)

Figures 1-2

Material examined : 1 ♂ (holotype, 9.2mm in body length) and 14 ♀♀ (1 ♀ allotype, 8.6mm in body length and 13 ♀♀ paratypes, 7.6~8.2mm in body length), Hachijo Islands, coll. Hiroshi Hasegawa, Apr. 8, 1987. Type species is deposited as follow : holotype (TOYA-Cr 7650), allotype (TOYA-Cr 7651) and paratypes (TOYA-Cr 7652~7660) at the Toyama Science Museum, 2 paratypes (OMNH-Ar 3256~3257) at the Osaka Museum of Natural History, 2 paratypes (NSMT-Cr 9387) at the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Description : Body elongated, 3.4 times as long as wide. Body color dull yellow in alcohol. Eyes mediocre in size, each eye composed about 70 ommatidia. Each pereonal

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somite subequal in length. Epimera not protruded. Each pleonal somite also subequal in length. Pleotelson round.

Antennule (Fig. 2 A), reaching the anterior margin of 1st pereonite, composed of 3 stout peduncular segments and 10 narrower flagellar segments.

Antenna (Fig. 2 B), reaching the middle part of the 4th pereonite, composed of 5 peduncular segments and 24 flagellar segments.

Clypeus (Fig. 2 C) elongated pentagonal; frontal lamina relatively short and round.

Mandible (Fig. 2 D); palp 3-segmented, 2nd segment with 11~12 setae on outer margin, terminal segment round with 15~16 setae on outer margin.

Maxillule (Fig. 2 E); inner lobe with 3 plumose setae; outer lobe with 10 simple teeth at its apex.

Maxilla (Fig. 2 F); inner lobe wide but low with 2 plumose setae and 10 setae at the tip; both rami of outer lobe with 8 setae respectively.

Maxilliped (Fig. 2 G); endite small and with 2 coupling hooks on inner margin; palp 5-segmented, 1st segment rectangular; 2nd segment triangular; 3rd segment broad; 4th segment square; terminal segment semicircular.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 1B); basis rectangular; ischium short; merus almost square; carpus triangular and very short; propodus slightly narrowing towards the tip.

Pereopods 2~3 (Fig. 1 C-D); basis oblong; ischium about half the length; merus rectangular and as long as ischium, bearing 5~6 setae on inner margin; carpus almost square; propodus relatively short with a few of spines on inner margin.

Pereopods 4~7 (Fig. 1 E) increasing in length posteriorly; basis stout; ischium increasing towards the distal end; merus square; carpus rectangular; propodus rectangular and 1.5 times as long as carpus.

Pleopod 1 (Fig. 2 H); basis rectangular with 5 internal coupling hooks; endopod narrow with about 14 setae; exopod lanceolate.

Pleopod 2 in male (Fig. 2 I); basis with 5 internal coupling hooks; exopod lanceolate; endopod lanceolate and as long as exopod; stylus narrow but rather long, 1.7 times as long

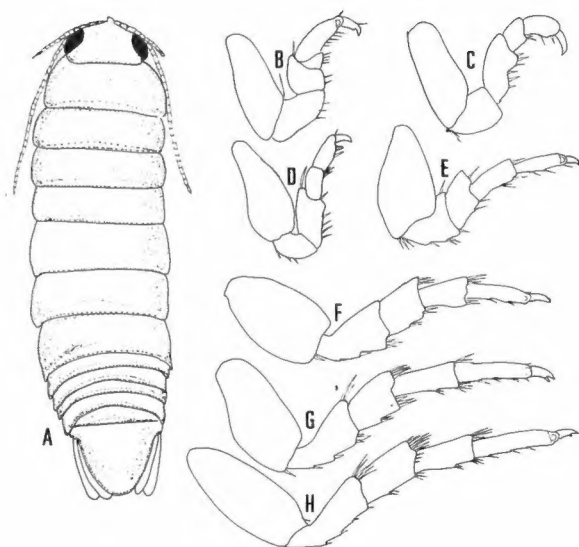


Fig. 1 *Cirolana avida* sp. nov.

A. Dorsal view; B-H. Pereopods 1-7

(All: holotype male).

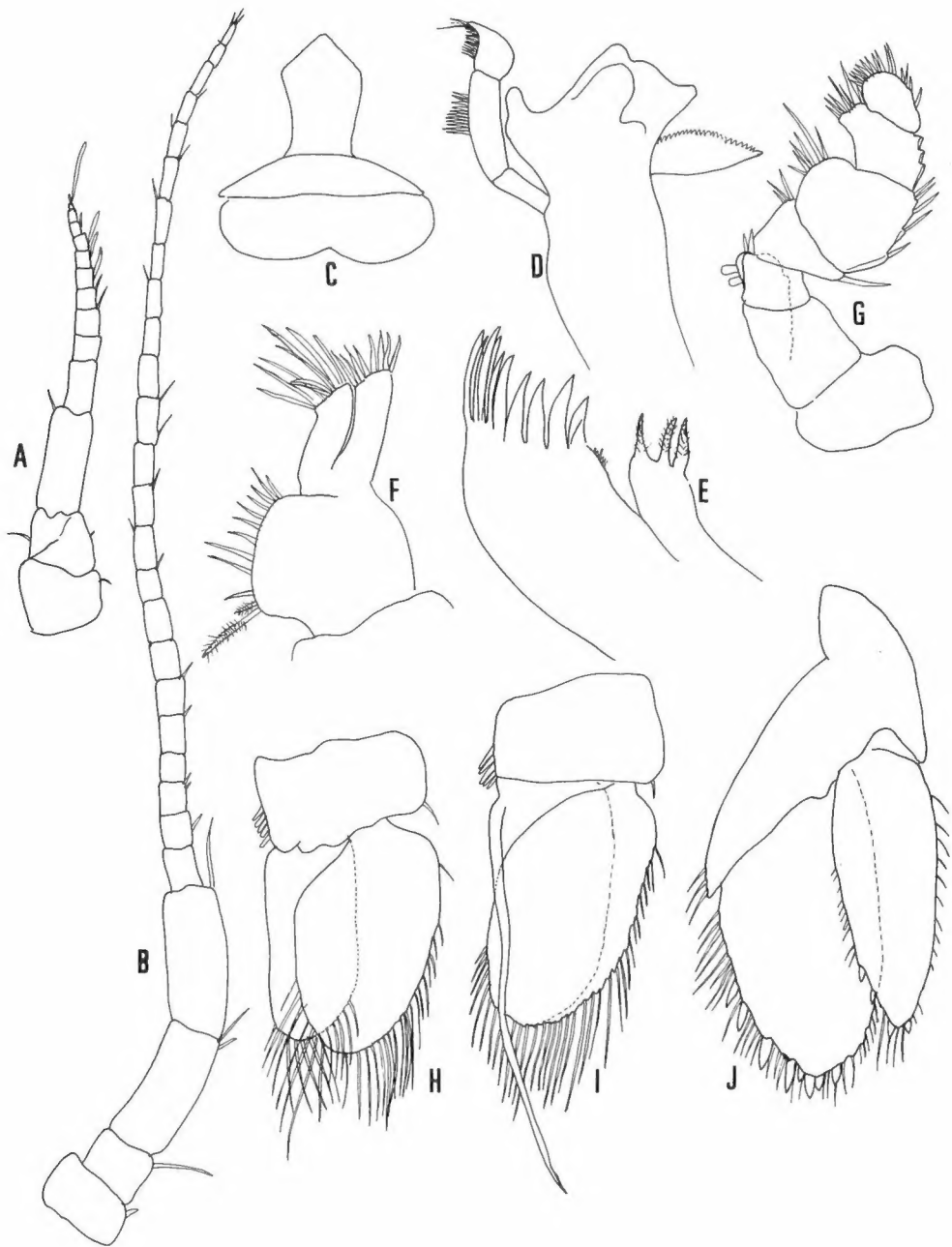


Fig. 2 *Cirolana avida* sp. nov.

A. Antennule ; B. Antenna ; C. Clypeus ; D. Mandible ; E. Maxillule ; F. Maxilla ; G. Maxilliped ; H. Pleopod 1 ; I. Pleopod 2 ; J. Uropod (All : holotype male)

as endopod, narrowing towards the tip.

Pleopods 3~5 normal.

Uropod (Fig. 2 J); basis big and triangular; endopod lanceolate with 4 stout spines; exopod ovate-lanceolate with 8 stout spines.

Remarks: The present new species is most closely allied to *Cirolana australiense* by Naylor reported from Australia and also from Kyushu, southern Japan but the former is separable from the latter in the following features: (1) absence of hairs on the apical part on stylus of male 2nd pleopod, (2) rounder posterior tip of pleotelson, (3) less numerous setae on inner margin of 1st pereopod, (4) absence of protrusion on merus of 1st pereopod and (5) less prominent epimera on pereonites. The present new species, *Cirolana avida* is separated from *C. harfordi*, commonest species of the genus *Cirolana* in Japanese water, in the following features: (1) slenderer body, (2) less numerous segments of flagella of antenna, (3) longer stylus on the male 2nd pleopod, (4) rounded tip of posterior pleotelson and (5) less prominent epimera of pereonites.

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